

[**CONFIDENTIAL**]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.

Received up to 12th July, 1896.

POLITICAL.

The *Oudh Akhbar* (Lucknow), of the 8th July, referring to the Irish Home Rule question, observes that if Mr. Gladstone's scheme had been accepted by Parliament, the Irish would have been satisfied and would have long remained loyal and faithful to the British Crown. It is doubtful whether Mr. Gladstone's opponents will be able to make any proposals which may conciliate that nation. But a speedy and amicable solution of the Irish difficulty is highly desirable in the present unsatisfactory state of England's relations with foreign countries. Rebellion in Upper Burma has not yet been suppressed, China claims Bhamao, the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier has not been completed, and a serious difficulty has lately arisen in Canada.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The same paper, of the 9th July, adverting to the defeat of Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose and Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji at the general election, remarks that the former had

Defeat of Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose and Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji at the general election.

also once before been unsuccessful. It is impossible that British constituencies should return natives who are not well acquainted with their customs and manners, and whose only object is to agitate for the redress of Indian grievances. Instead of uselessly seeking election at the hand of British constituencies, natives should endeavour to secure to their own country the privilege of sending representatives to Parliament.

Circulation,
120 copies.

The *Vritta Dhārā* (Dhār), of the 8th July, says that it is difficult to predict what vicissitudes of fortune are yet in store for Mahārāja Dalip Singh. As his pension did not suffice for his heavy expenses in England, he lately desired to return to this country, in the hope that he would be able to live more economically here. Accordingly he sold all his property in England and set out on his Indian voyage. But he was detained at Aden and then obliged to return to Europe. He has lately addressed a letter to the *Times of India*, in which he declares that he has resolved to give up the pension he receives from the Government of India, and to appeal to native princes or some European Governments for his support in future. The letter appears to have been written by the Mahārāja in a state of great disappointment and despair, and should not be considered to represent his real sentiments and feelings. But his enemies are sure to put the worst possible construction on it, and this causes anxiety about the future fate of the Mahārāja. The British Government would do well to conciliate the Mahārāja and prevent him from throwing himself into the arms of some European Government. There are many Governments which would readily welcome a prince like Dalip Singh in order to give trouble to the British Government. The *Vritta Dhārā* then publishes a vernacular translation of the Mahārāja's letter in question.

Circulation.
390 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 7th July, referring to the letter addressed by Mahārāja Dalip Singh to the *Times of India*, observes
The same.

that the letter appears to have been written by the Mahārāja in a state of utter disappointment and despair. He was first dethroned and then converted to the Christian religion. After that he was granted an inadequate pension which is by no means suited to his high birth. Last but not least, he has been forbidden to return to this country. Surely nothing could be more unjust than the treatment to which the Mahārāja has been subjected. But he should not be disheartened, and should continue to bear his misfortunes with firmness, as he has hitherto done. His patience is sure to be rewarded sooner or later. He will gain nothing by emigrating to Germany or Russia, but will only incur the displeasure of the British Government. If he remains in England, justice may be done him by one British Ministry or another.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Outh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 12th July, advertising to the question of the Simla exodus, observes that it is of the highest importance that the Viceroy, who inspires the whole Indian administration, should be always in good health. But his health would greatly suffer from a residence in the plains during the hot weather. Hence the migration of the Supreme Government to the hills is absolutely necessary, and financial considerations should not be allowed to interfere with the practice. Objection has been also taken to the migration on the ground that Simla is situated in a remote corner of the country; but this objection is unfounded, as all parts of the country are now connected with each other by telegraphs and railways. In fact, the same objection might be urged against Calcutta.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 3rd July, advertising to the collapse of the Indian Committee of Enquiry, observes that the opposition of Lord Randolph Churchill, is surprised that his Lordship should have opposed the scheme which he himself was the first to recommend, but observes that the col-

Circulation,
250 copies.

lapse of the Committee is no cause of deep regret, inasmuch as, according to Lord Kimberley's proposals, the Committee was to confine itself to the consideration of the question of age for the Civil Service Examination. That question is no doubt an important one; but there are other questions, such as the encouragement of trade and industries, the improvement of the condition of the tenantry, the reduction of public expenditure, and the like, which are of more vital importance.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 5th July, regrets to say that the new Panjab Judicial Scheme has involved an additional expenditure of nearly two lakhs of rupees a year, but that it has proved an utter failure. It is no improvement on the old arrangement, but has, on the contrary, made matters worse. The Judicial administration has become so intricate that people do not even know where to file their suits. Suits for money are appealable to District Judges, while in all cases in which immoveable property is involved, even though the property be worth only Rs. 5, appeals lie to the Divisional Judges. There are already such heavy arrears in Divisional Courts that appeals which are now instituted are ordered to come on for hearing after a year. The scheme has been unanimously condemned by the public and deserves to be rescinded and abolished at the present time of financial pressure.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Lytton Gazette* (Delhi), of the 8th July, ironically observes that the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi has dispensed justice in the Palam affray case with great impartiality. Nine natives have been sentenced to imprisonment for three years and a fine of Rs. 50 each, and six to imprisonment for two years and a fine of Rs. 30, while the European soldiers, who had killed one native, have escaped scot-free.

Circulation,
75 copies.

The *Bahar-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 3rd July, complains that the income-tax has been assessed very heavily at Agra, and that what is still worse is that the Collector does not allow value or income

to plead before him on behalf of traders in connection with objections filed by the latter under the Income-Tax Act. A number of vakálatnāmas were presented to him, but he returned them all. The Local Government should see to this.

The same paper, in a communicated article, says that formerly vaccinators had to work only six months in the year and were allowed leave for the other six months. But this long leave was put a stop to by the Local Government in April, 1885. However, the Sanitary Commissioner has again this year allowed six months' leave to those vaccinators who are natives of hills. Again, he has granted two months' leave to Deputy Superintendents of Vaccination, although they are entitled only to one month's leave during the year. The Native Superintendent of Vaccination at Agra has secretly gone to his home at Moradabad and has remained there a month and a half without permission.

The *Asd* (Lucknow), of the 6th July, protests against the infliction of capital punishment for murder, and urges that the Government of India should adopt the Muhammadan law in this matter. A murderer should be set free on payment of suitable compensation to the heirs of the deceased.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The same paper says that the editor, during his late visit to Rampur, saw the Nawáb and had a talk with His Highness on the subject of the repair of the Royal Mosque at Delhi. It would appear that the Nawáb offered to spend Rs. 1,55,000 for the purpose and applied to the Panjáb Government for permission to execute the repairs long ago, but that that Government has not yet given a reply. It may be hoped that Sir Charles Aitchison will soon see his way to allowing His Highness to repair the Mosque.

Repair of the Royal Mosque at Delhi.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 7th and 8th July, in an article on the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination, observes that the Examination had been conducted tolerably well by the Headmaster of the High School at Allahabad until the current year. But this year the Director of Public Instruction transferred the management of the examination to a Board of Examiners under the presidency of Mr. Wright, of the Muir Central College. It was expected that the new arrangement would improve the examination, but the management of the Board has been most unsatisfactory this year. The papers of questions in one or two subjects were stolen, and therefore the candidates were re-examined in those subjects. The second time the questions were not printed, but were dictated to the boys. It is needless to say that this arrangement was a very objectionable one. It was very inconvenient to the candidates to write down the questions in the examination-room. What was worse was that the original was not made over to them in order that they might satisfy themselves that they had taken down the questions correctly. When boys are admitted to the examination on the payment of a tolerably high fee, it is but just that they should be supplied printed questions, good paper and ink, and that satisfactory arrangements should be made for a careful and speedy examination of their answers. This year the examination was held in the last week of March, but the result was not published till the end of June. The studies of candidates must have seriously suffered from this delay of three months in the publication of the result. Again, there has been a general failure in some of the best schools in the province this year. The *Hindustán* ascribes this failure to the circumstance that the examiners did not consider the answers of the candidates with due care, and is glad to say that Mr. Wright has ordered the answers to be re-examined more carefully. It may be hoped that justice will now be done to many candidates.

The *Prayág Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 7th July, is surprised that the Government High school at Allahabad sent up 104 candidates for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination, but that only 16 of them have been successful. Probably this unsatisfactory result is due to the confusion caused by the re-examination held in some subjects owing to the questions originally set having been tampered with.

Circulation,
550 copies.

The *Hindustān* (Kālākankar), of the 8th July, gives an account of the quarrel that took place between Mr. Munro, Inspector of Schools in the Madras Presidency, and his servant, and is surprised to observe that, on the institution of a criminal prosecution by the former against the latter, the Deputy Magistrate tried the case at Mr. Munro's own house and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The *Hindustān* condemns the holding of the trial by the Deputy Magistrate at the house of the plaintiff as illegal, and asks the Madras High Court to censure him for this.

Circulation,
165 copies.

A criminal prosecution tried by a Deputy Magistrate at the house of the plaintiff in the Madras presidency.

LEGISLATION.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 12th July, in commenting upon the Debtors Bill, complains that money-lenders take high rates of interest from cultivators and other persons who have occasion to deal with them, and that when the latter fail to pay their debts at the fixed time, the former obtain decrees against them from civil courts and get the decrees executed both against their property and persons. Looking at the high-handed proceedings of money-lenders, the proposed abolition of imprisonment for debt appears to be necessary. But, on the other hand, the abolition of the system of imprisonment for debt will give birth to another serious evil. If money-lenders are deprived of the power of sending debtors to prison, they will not lend money so largely as at present, and cultivators, landlords and even Government will all suffer

Circulation,
660 copies.

Debtors Bill.

from this. Cultivators will be unable to cultivate their holdings for want of funds, and landlords will find it difficult to pay the Government demand. Hence the *Akhbar* is not prepared to support an entire abolition of imprisonment for debt, but is of opinion that it would be enough to modify the present law with a view to give greater discretionary power to civil courts in the matter of execution of decrees. If a civil court is satisfied that the debtor is an honest man and is really unable to pay his debt, it should reject an application for his arrest or imprisonment. But if the debtor is recalcitrant, the court should grant such an application and send him to prison.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 3rd July, says that the abolition of imprisonment for debt will

The same. no doubt put a stop to the extortion practised by some rascally money-lenders and some other evils. But, on the other hand, new evils, worse than those which the measure is intended to remedy, will arise under the new law. Advances on personal security will become almost impossible, although many persons who have occasion to borrow money, have no other security to offer. Apparently it will go hard with these people in future. The proposal will also enable dishonest debtors to evade the payment of their debts. The supporters of the Bill in question say that such debtors could be punished under the Indian Penal Code; but in a case of fraudulent transfer of property by a debtor, it is very difficult to prove the charge. True, under the present law regarding the execution of civil court decrees, even honest persons, who have been rendered incapable of meeting their liabilities by circumstances beyond their control, are liable to be arrested and imprisoned, but the law of insolvency provides sufficient protection for them. The committal to the civil jail is a just punishment to reckless youths who run headlong into debt.

Circulations,
210 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), in an article on the same subject in its issues of the 30th June and 7th July, protests against the

The same.

proposed changes. It will be unjust to deprive creditors of the power of sending recalcitrant debtors to prison. The creditor has recourse to imprisonment only as the last resort. It is contended that decree-holders extort high rates of interest from debtors under the threat of imprisonment. But such extortion is impossible, and has already been provided against in section 258 of the Civil Procedure Code. In any case, the new law should not apply to old debts which have already been granted by money-lenders on personal security, otherwise the money-lenders will be exposed to much loss. Government should look upon creditors and debtors with an equal eye, and should not favour the one at the expense of the other. The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act has ruined many money-lenders and also threatens to prove injurious to cultivators in the long run. That, however, was a special legislation and was intended for the benefit of particular classes of the community in a particular locality. Suppose for the sake of argument that the abolition of imprisonment for debt has led to beneficial results in the Deccan. Still it is absurd to think that if the measure is extended to the whole country, it will be attended by the same results everywhere. The Debtors Bill will be immediately introduced only in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but it may be hoped that the Local Administration will never introduce such an objectionable measure in the Central Provinces.

The *Astáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 5th July, highly approves of the Debtors Bill, and re-

Circulation,
500 copies.

The same.

marks that the measure is only intended to save poor and honest debtors from being unnecessarily sent to prison. The proposal will also not be injurious to creditors, because fraudulent debtors will still be liable to imprisonment. On the contrary, under the new system creditors will have nothing to pay for the subsistence of such debtors in jail. Some money-lenders advance money to extravagant youths at high rates of interest, and afterwards recover the money from their parents by threatening the sons with

imprisonment. But if the Bill in question becomes law, money-lenders will be unable to practice extortion in this way, and reckless youths, being unable to obtain loans, will be obliged to live more economically. The measure will also tend to check marriage expenses and will generally encourage habits of economy among the people.

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Ghamkhadr-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 3rd July, is at a loss to understand why the new half-anna square envelopes are sold by postal officials at 8 pie each, and hopes that the Postmaster-General of the Panjáb will order the envelopes to be supplied at their proper price.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
550 copies.

The *Praydg Samáchr* (Allahabad), of the 7th July, complains that lights are much wanted in Sháhganj and some other streets at Allahabad.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1886.	1886.	
1	Asbab-i-Ahmed	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Ayaz Singh	July 6th	July 12th.	500 copies.
2	Asbab-i-Faiz	"	"	Tri-weekly	Divan Buta Singh	" 2nd, 5th & 7th.	" 8th, 9th & 11th.	"
3	Asbab-i-Ahmed	Agra	"	Weekly	Shuja-ul-Hasan	" 7th	" 12th	250
4	Asbab-i-Ahmed	Moradabad	"	"	Dilwar Ali	" 30th	" "	140
5	Asbab-i-Ahmed	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Hussain	July 6th	" 9th	70
6	Asbab-i-Ahmed	Lahore	"	Bi-weekly	Khan.	" 2nd & 7th	" 8th & 11th.	2800
7	Asbab-i-Ahmed	Chunar	"	Weekly	Makund Ram	" 6th	" 7th	254
8	Asbab-i-Ahmed	Delhi	"	"	Rajab Ali Khan	" 9th	" 11th.	"
9	Asbab-i-Ahmed	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Fakhr-ul-din	" 8th & 10th.	" 9th & 12th.	510 copies (including 278 copies taken by Government).
10	Asbab-i-Ahmed	Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	Sadaf Nand	" 5th	" 8th	102 copies.
11	Asbab-i-Ahmed	Bachan	Urdu	"	Ali Amjad Hussain	" 7th	" 10th	250
12	Asbab-i-Ahmed	Lahore	"	"	Secretary to the Amjuman-i-Panjab.	" 3rd	" 8th	250
13	Asbab-i-Ahmed	Delhi	"	Tri-monthly.	Mirza Khan	" 1st	" 7th	102
14	Asbab-i-Ahmed	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	" 3rd	" 8th	240
15	Asbab-i-Ahmed	Agra	"	"	Momin Hussain	" 3rd	" 6th	75
16	Asbab-i-Ahmed	Cawnpore	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Ganga Prasad	For June	" 9th	198

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
17	Bhadrat Jnan	Benares	Hindī	Weekly	Rām Krishna Varmā	July 8th	1884.	2,200 copies.
18	Bhadrat Sudashā Prā- varṭak.	Varanahāṭ	"	Monthly	Kālī Charan	For June	...	400 "
19	Brāhmap	Cawnpore	"	"	Pratāp Nārāyan	January & February.	...	300 "
20	Dakṣiṇī-Sindharā	Rāmpur	Urdū	Weekly	Muhammād Hussain	July 5th	7th	430 "
21	Dakṣiṇī Panch	Lahore	"	"	Faṣlu-l-dīn	7th	10th	315 "
22	Dharm Suddhā Kayā- ṣāṭh.	Kapūthālā	"	"	Bāwā Arjun Singh	June 26th & July 3rd.	11th	378 "
23	Ghazāl-i-Hind	Lahore	"	"	Maharāj Kishan	July 3rd	8th	425 "
24	Hindustān	Kāltankar	Hindī	Daily	Rājā Rāmpal Singh,	6th to 11th.	7th to 12th.	165 "
25	Jaiyur Gazette	Jāipur	Hindī-Urdū	Bi-weekly	Mahābīr Prasad	3rd & 7th.	6th & 10th.	125 "
26	Jalāṭ-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdū	Weekly	Gauṣhī Lal	8th	11th	90 "
27	Kāndah	Luoknow	"	"	Muhammād Yāqūb...	5th	8th	250 "
28	Kānt Pāṭhik	Benares	Hindī-Urdū	"	Lakshmi Shukar, M.A.	9th	19th	575 copies (in- cluding 343 copies taken by Govern- ment).
29	Kavi Vachan Sudhā	"	Hindī	"	Chintāmani Rāo	June 31st	6th	375 copies.
30	Kavya Samachar	Alahābād	Urdū	Monthly	Bindā Prasad	For July	...	235 "
31	Khair Khush-i-Asam, Delhi	Delhi	"	Weekly	Mīr Hasan	July 8th	11th	200 "
32	Khair Khush-i-Kash- mir.	Lahore	"	"	Sālig Rām	1st & 8th.	8th & 11th.	300 "

33	Khair Khud-i-Pan-Gujranwala...	"	"	"	1st	...	8th	...	300	"
34	Khurshid-i-Afaq	Pilibhit	"	"	7th	...	10th	...	200	"
35	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	"	"	3rd, 6th & 8th	...	8th, 9th & 11th	...	450	"
36	Lahore Gazette	"	"	"	3rd	...	8th	...	100	"
37	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	"	"	8th	...	10th	...	400	"
38	Mervat Gazette	Jodhpur	"	"	5th	...	9th	...	90	"
39	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	"	"	6th	...	8th	...	200	"
40	Mata-i-Nar	Cawnpore	"	"	3rd	...	"	...	50	"
41	Maw-i-Narbadla	Hobangabad	"	"	5th	...	13th	...	276	"
42	Maw-i-Narbadla	Rampur	"	"	8th	...	11th	...	100	"
43	Maw-i-Narbadla	Delhi	"	"	1st	...	6th	...	250	"
44	Maw-i-Narbadla	Bijnor	"	"	8th	...	11th	...	350	"
45	Maw-i-Narbadla	Lahore	"	"	5th	...	8th	...	150	"
46	Maw-i-Narbadla	"	"	"	2nd	...	10th	...	650	"
47	Maw-i-Narbadla	"	"	"	5th	...	6th	...	50	"
48	Maw-i-Narbadla	"	"	"	June 20th	...	8th	...	500	"
49	Maw-i-Narbadla	"	"	"	June 20th, March & April	...	9th	...	175	"
50	Maw-i-Narbadla	"	"	"	July 5th	...	8th	...	180	"
51	Maw-i-Narbadla	"	"	"	June 20th	...	9th	...	325	"
52	Maw-i-Narbadla	"	"	"	July 7th	...	11th	...	52	"
53	Maw-i-Narbadla	"	"	"	8th	...	8th	...	755	"
54	Maw-i-Narbadla	"	"	"	June 20th	...	10th	...	344	"
55	Maw-i-Narbadla	"	"	"	July 4th	...	12th	...	200	"
56	Maw-i-Narbadla	"	"	"	8th	...	8th	...	390	"
57	Maw-i-Narbadla	"	"	"	3rd	...	8th	...	680 copies (in-	"
58	Maw-i-Narbadla	"	"	"	1st	...	8th	...	cluding 94	"
59	Maw-i-Narbadla	"	"	"	7th	...	8th	...	copies taken	"
60	Maw-i-Narbadla	"	"	"	6th to 12th	...	6th to 12th	...	by Govt.)	"

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
61	Panjābī Akhbar	Lahore	Urdū	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-din	June 30th & July 3rd.	1886. 8th & 11th,	300 copies.
62	Panjāb Punch	"	"	Weekly	Firozu-l-din	July 7th	12th	80
63	Patā Khān	"	"	"	Abdu-l-Rahmān	"	"	400
64	Patā Akhbar	Patāli	"	"	Din Muhammad	" 6th	"	670
65	Prayag Mitra	Allahābād	Hindi	Bi-monthly	Jagannāth	" 7th	6th.	550
66	Prayag Samachar	"	"	Weekly	Dewaki Nandan	" 10th	8th.	125
67	Qaisar	Jullundur	Urdū	"	Ahmad Baksh	" 1st	12th	300
68	Rafiq-i-Aam	Sialkot	"	"	Divan Chaud	" 3rd	"	450
69	Rafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Muhammad Ali	" 8th, 6th & 12th.	8th, 10th & 12th.	550
70	Rahbar-i-Hind	"	"	"	Nadir Ali	" 5th	7th	381
71	Rajasthan Gazette	Ajmere	Urdū-Hindi	Weekly	Murad Ali	June 17th & 24th	" 9th	125
72	Rajn Pratish	Ratlam	Urdū	"	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	July 1st.	"	150
73	Rahit	Delhi	"	Bi-monthly	Mahā Narayan	July 8th	11th	150
74	Ramach	Lucknow	"	Daily	Tegh Babdur	3rd to 10th,	7th to 11th,	200
75	Saltan-i-Akbar	Bahawalpur,	"	Weekly	Dwarka Nath	" 8th	12th	325
76	Saltan-i-Quds	Delhi	"	"	Muhammad Abdu-l-Quds.	"	11th	200
77	Saltan-i-Buddhar	Udaipur	Hindi	Bi-monthly	Banshi Dhar	" 5th	9th	120
78	Saltan-i-Vind	Agra	"	Weekly	Sri Krishna Lal	" 6th	6th.	61
79	Shah-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdū	"	Ahmad Hasan	" 8th	12th	120
80	Shah-i-Tar	Cawnpore	"	"	Muhammad Ibrahim,	" 6th	9th	61

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

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